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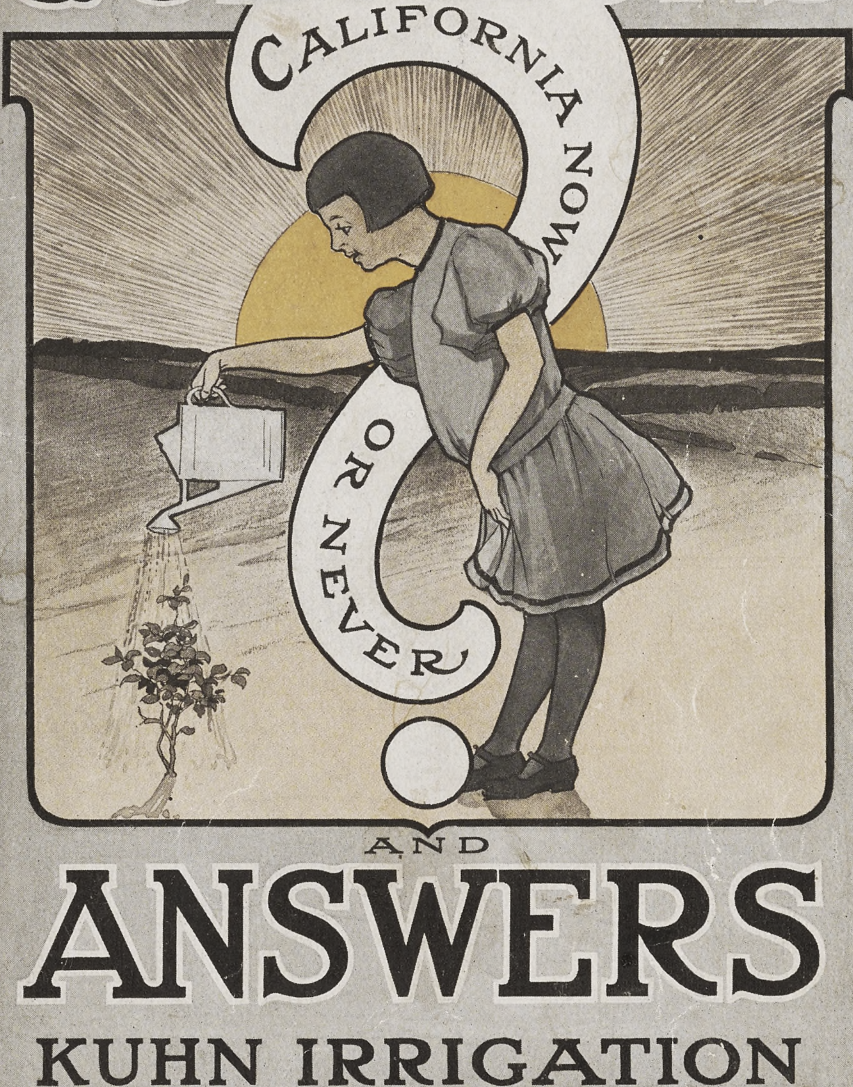
QUESTIONS



AND

ANSWERS

KUHN IRRIGATION PROJECT 250,000 Acres.
SACRAMENTO VALLEY CALIFORNIA

H. L. HOLLISTER & CO. 205 LA SALLE ST. CHICAGO.
CENTRAL BLDG. LOS ANGELES. FIRST NATIONAL BANK BLDG. SAN FRANCISCO.
345 FOURTH AVE., PITTSBURG, PA.
AND
WILLOWS, GLENN CO., CALIFORNIA.

WM A. Hinners & Co-CHI.

THERE'S OPPORTUNITY IN CALIFORNIA.
LAND OPENING JUNE 1ST 1908

THE PREVAILING LAND HUNGER

THE illustration shows the crowd attending the opening of the Salmon River Tract, Twin Falls County, Idaho, June 1, 1908, when 72,000 acres were sold in 72 hours, and the entire 80,000 acres of Carey Act lands were taken up within a few days.

The Salmon River project is one of the Kuhn Irrigation enterprises in Southern Idaho, where the total acreage under their various projects is nearly 400,000 acres. The Salmon tract will be irrigated from a large storage reservoir in the Salmon Falls river situated some forty miles southwest of Twin Falls. The principal center of the tract is Hollister, which already has railroad communication.

The crowd seen at the Salmon opening was but a duplicate of the crowds which have attended the other openings of lands under the various Kuhn enterprises in Southern Idaho. The great public interest in these openings and the very successful sales conducted at each one of them aptly illustrates the great prevailing hunger for high-grade irrigated land. The people at these openings represented every state in the Union. Their eagerness to secure farms under these irrigation systems shows the high esteem in which the Kuhn irrigated lands are held by the public generally.

The irrigating farmer is the most independent of all tillers of the soil, because by irrigation agriculture is reduced to a scientific standard. The results may be counted upon with certainty from year to year. The farmer may estimate with fair accuracy the results of his season's work in crops and money.

The Kuhn irrigated lands in the Sacramento Valley owned by the Sacramento Valley Irrigation Company and sold by H. L. Hollister & Company, give new opportunities for great success in agriculture and horticulture by irrigation. The climate of the Sacramento Valley is mild throughout the year. The growing season of ten months affords opportunity for successive crops on the same land the same season. Effective farm work may be carried on during every month in the year. The days of enforced idleness are but few, while the cost of maintaining farm stock during the winter months is reduced to the minimum. They require little shelter and find their own feed in pasture during most of the winter. There are many economies to be practiced in the Sacramento Valley on account of the milder climate and more attractive conditions than scarcely can be found anywhere else. We especially urge everyone who has any thought of bettering himself and his family to enter into correspondence with us, to the end that he may become fully informed in regard to Sacramento Valley opportunities under the Kuhn California Project.

Three-year old orange orchard near Princeton, showing rapid maturity of fruit trees in the Sacramento Valley.

What is the Kuhn California Project?

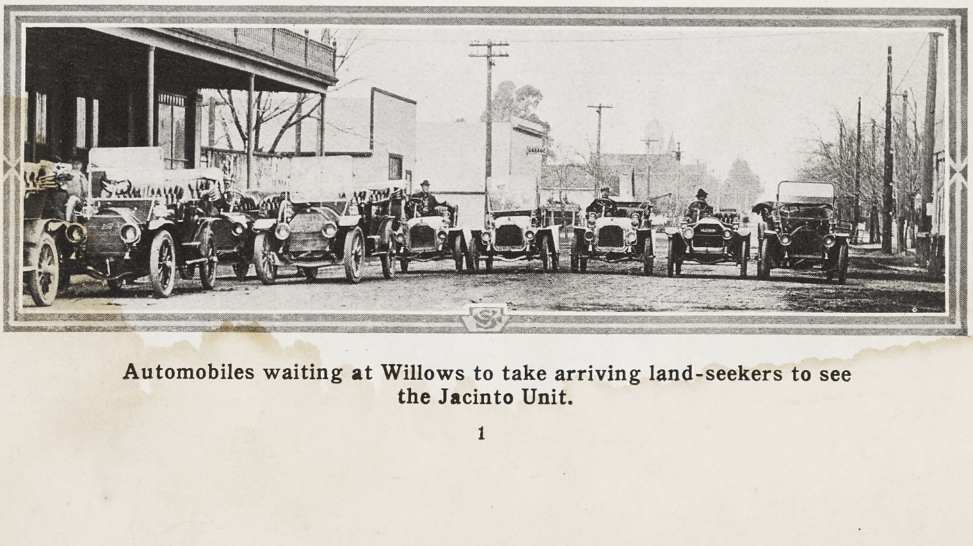
This project will supply water for the irrigation of 250,000 acres in the Sacramento Valley, in the counties of Glenn and Colusa. The work involves the construction of a main canal 62 miles in length occupying a right of way 230 feet wide, the canal itself being 90 to 100 feet wide. Leading out from the main canal at intervals are the main laterals through which water is delivered so as to be available for every 40-acre tract. Rights-of-way are reserved for water for every 20-acre tract.

In connection with the irrigation system, is a complete drainage system by which a means is provided for the prompt disposal of excess waters, whether from rainfall during the winter season or from the irrigation canals in summer.

The official title of the organization is the Sacramento Valley Irrigation Company.

Who are the Officers of this Company?

W. S. Kuhn is President, James S. Kuhn a Director, J. H. Purdy, Vice-President, Jerome Hill, Director, J. B. Van Wagener, Treasurer, Fentress Hill, Vice-President and General Manager, W. B. McCain, Secretary. The extensive business connections of these gentlemen are set forth on page 47 of our booklet, "California—Now or Never," to which the reader is referred.



Automobiles waiting at Willows to take arriving land-seekers to see the Jacinto Unit.

THERE'S OPPORTUNITY IN CALIFORNIA.
SACRAMENTO VALLEY IRRIGATION COMPANY

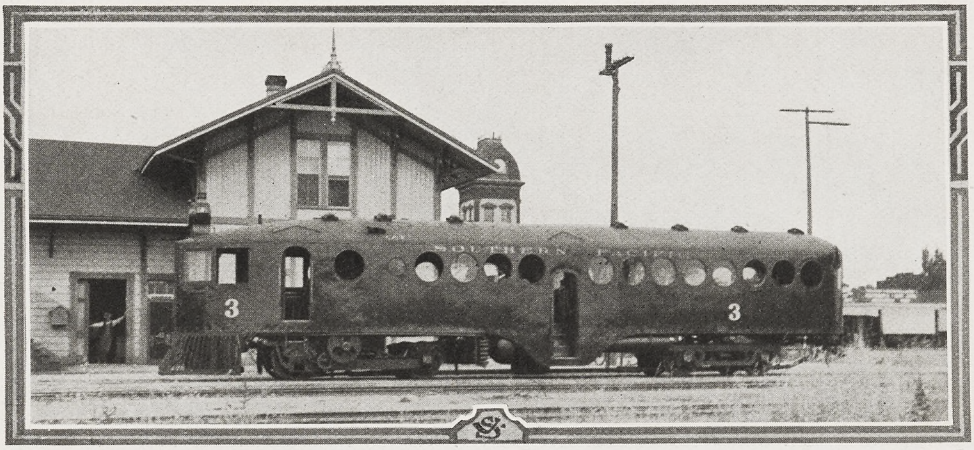
General offices of the Sacramento Valley Irrigation Company at Willows.

What is the Irrigation Experience of These Men?

These are the same people who have been largely instrumental in the rapid development of the Twin Falls Country of Idaho. The Kuhn Projects in Idaho are the Twin Falls North Side Tracts embracing a total of 230,000 acres, for which one of the best and most substantial systems of irrigation has been built at a cost of several millions of dollars; the Twin Falls-Salmon River Tract embracing a total of nearly 125,000 acres; and the Twin Falls-Oakley Tract of 45,000 acres. This grand total of nearly 400,000 acres of sage brush desert reclaimed under the administration of one general organization is one of the best examples of irrigation development in the world. Along with the engineering and construction has been the work of colonization so that out of the vast area only a small portion remains open for original entry. The Kuhns have fostered the building of towns, the establishment of industries and have started many new communities on their prosperous way. They have sought to do the big things that required large capital, leaving for the settlers the work that properly came within their sphere. In Idaho they have built fine hotels in the various towns; they have developed the electric power from the great cataracts known as the Shoshone and the lower Salmon falls. Electric current from these power stations is being delivered for light, heat and power in all the towns and smaller settlements. They have built railroads to provide immediate transportation to the towns and have spared no effort to promote the welfare of all the people. These are all enterprises of great magnitude, affecting the well-being of many thousands of settlers. The same liberal policy has been mapped out in connection with this large enterprise in the Sacramento Valley.

How far from San Francisco are the Lands that are Now Offered?

Willows, our principal town in Glenn County, is 152 miles by rail from San Francisco and 88 miles from Sacramento, the State Capital. The town of Williams, also on our land, in Colusa County, is 126 miles from San Francisco and 62 miles from Sacramento.



Motor car of the Southern Pacific Railroad at Willows Station. This car affords excellent local service between Sacramento and Willows daily.

What are the Most Important Towns?

Willows, county seat of Glenn County with a population of 2,500 is on the main trunk line of the Southern Pacific Railroad and lies three miles west of the western boundary of the Jacinto Unit of 12,000 acres which is now on the market.

Colusa, county seat of Colusa County with a population of 2,700, is on the banks of the Sacramento River. It lies ten miles east of the main trunk line of the Southern Pacific Railroad and is connected by a narrow gauge line that runs to Colusa Junction.

Jacinto, a river station, is situated on the banks of the Sacramento River about one mile east of the eastern boundary of the Jacinto Unit. It was the home place of the late Dr. H. J. Glenn.

Princeton is a prosperous settlement on what was the famous Boggs ranch and is one of the most important river ports on the west bank of the Sacramento.

Orland is on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad fifteen miles north of Willows and is a prosperous town of 1,200 inhabitants.

Hamilton City is a very promising young town near the Sacramento River five miles north of the Jacinto Unit. It supports a $40,000 hotel, churches, a school, several business houses, a fully equipped beet sugar factory built at a cost of upwards of $1,000,000. This is the terminus of a cross line of the Southern Pacific Railroad and the Northern Electric road which runs to Chico, Oroville, Marysville and Sacramento.

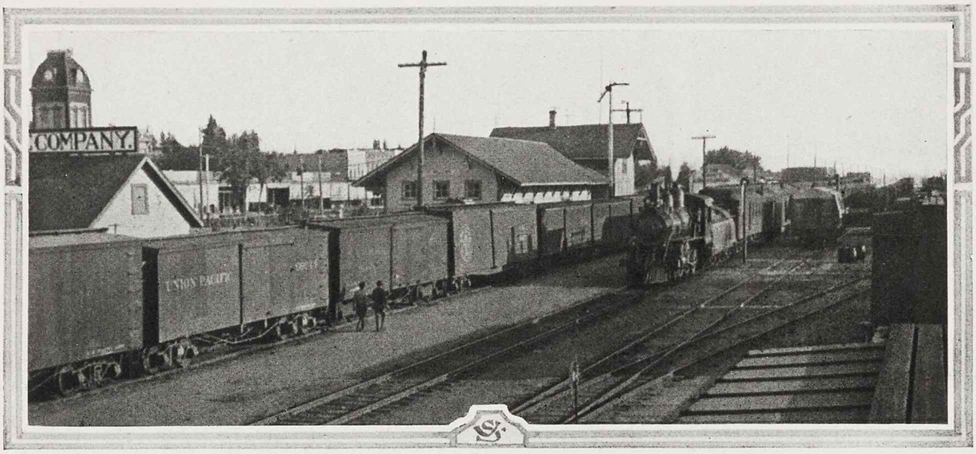
Other towns in the vicinity are Maxwell, Arbuckle and Germantown.

How About Schools and Churches?

California is noted for its excellent school system and schools and churches have already been established at each of the towns mentioned. Willows and Colusa, respectively, support a good high school and another will be organized at Princeton during 1910.

Distances?

Willows to San Francisco	152 miles
Willows to Sacramento	88 miles
Willows to Colusa	30 miles
Willows to Jacinto	14 miles
Colusa to San Francisco	141 miles
Colusa to Sacramento	77 miles



Southern Pacific Railroad Yards at Willows

What is the Nature of the Soil?

It is rich alluvial deposit which for ages has been washed from the mountain forests of the Sierra Nevada and Coast Range Mountains. The U. S. Government in its report on the soils of this area states: "The soil is deep, friable, productive and adapted to a wide range of fruit and field crops and especially to those produced under irrigation and intensive cultivation."

Crops?

"The products of the soil include nearly every profitable crop that can be grown in an arid region" (Taken from U. S. Government Bulletin No. 207).

Alfalfa is raised in great perfection, from five to seven cuttings each season averaging from one to two tons per acre each cutting.

What is the Best Time to Plant Alfalfa?

Alfalfa in this region is usually planted without a nurse crop in April or May when there is moisture enough to bring it up and support it until large enough to irrigate.

What Effect Has Alfalfa on the Soil?

One of the great revivifying necessities to the soil is nitrogen. Four-fifths of the atmosphere consists of nitrogen. Ordinarily plants cannot make use of the atmospheric nitrogen at all. The alfalfa plant and other legumes, or pod-bearing plants, by means of microscopic bacteria upon the roots, extract the nitrogen from the atmosphere and deliver it to the soil in a form available for the use of all vegetation. Alfalfa therefore does not exhaust the soil but enriches it, and in addition to enriching the soil with nitrogen, it acts as a fertilizer by restoring humus and improving the mechanical condition of the ground. At the same time it is an easy, sure and profitable crop to grow.

Does the Land Have to be Inoculated?

The soils of the Sacramento Valley are all inoculated thoroughly with nitrogen bearing bacteria as shown by the abundance of natural burr clover which grows here to perfection. Its presence also indicates an abundance of lime, another requisite for the best success w'th alfalfa.

Willows contains many Attractive Residence Streets

What is the Cost of Planting Alfalfa?

The average cost of plowing, checking and seeding the land to alfalfa is from $15 to $20 an acre, depending on the kind of check system used and the number of pounds of seeds planted to the acre.

What is the Cost of Plowing and Harrowing?

Land that has not been under cultivation for several years will cost from $2 to $3 an acre for plowing and from 35 cents to 60 cents an acre for harrowing.

What is the Cost of Leveling and Checking?

Leveling and checking costs from $6 to $10 an acre depending on the way the land lies and the system of checking adopted.

What are the Different Kinds of Checking?

The square check—where the land is laid out in small square fields; the border check—where the land is blocked or checked off into areas of from one to five acres each, bounded by retaining ridges eight or ten inches high; the contour check—where the retaining ridges follow the lines of equal elevation.

Which is Preferable?

The border check system is more generally in use. The land is made level across the check and the water in irrigating spreads perfectly over the surface when flooded down the slope.

What is the Estimated Yield of Alfalfa?

If planted in April or early May, the first crop should mature about July 15th and should yield that year from one to five tons per acre. The second season it should produce from seven to ten tons to the acre. All depends on the preparation and care given.

CALIFORNIA, THE RESOURCEFUL!

W. S. Guilford, Director of Agriculture for the Sacramento Valley Irrigation Company with pure-bred Holstein cow, part of herd purchased by the Sacramento Valley Irrigation Company for the benefit of settlers.

At what Price is Alfalfa Sold?

Alfalfa hay in the stack sells readily at from $5 to $7.50 per ton and if held and baled, it will yield from $10 to $18 per ton.

Is There a Demand for Alfalfa?

The supply can never exceed the demand as many new avenues are constantly presenting themselves and good alfalfa hay will always bring a good price.

How can a farmer Realize the Most on Alfalfa?

By feeding it to stock—either cattle, sheep or hogs.

Is This a Good Dairy Country?

Yes, one of the best in the United States. The heavy growth of native grasses combined with the alfalfa will furnish green feed throughout the year.

Where are the Creameries Situated?

At Jacinto and Colusa and they employ wagons and launches to gather the cream from the farmers.

The John Boggs Memorial Tower at Princeton

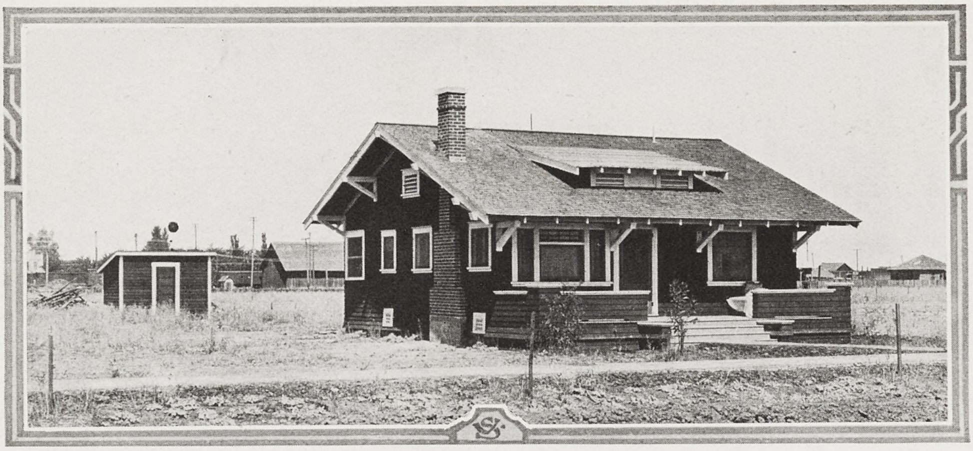
What Profit can be made from Alfalfa? What Amount of Stock will it Support?

Alfalfa sold in the field will produce in cash from $35 to $75 an acre per year, but when fed to stock, one acre will support one cow, two hogs and a calf. Each cow should produce on an average of from $6 to $8 per month in butter fat or $75 to $100 per year. The calf will be worth from $7 to $10 at the end of the year, and the two hogs should weigh from 200 to 250 lbs. each and sell readily for from 5 cents to 8 cents per lb., thus giving a total income for the year of from $90 to $130 per acre. One of the attractive features of dairying on this plan is that the revenue is coming in every month of the year. This estimate can be very materially increased by raising a flock of poultry.

What Profit will Hogs Alone Produce?

Owing to the long growing season, the mild winters and the bountiful yield of alfalfa and corn on the Sacramento Valley lands, hog raising is one of the most profitable industries.

The climate permits breeding the year round and hogs do not have to be sheltered in winter but do better with an open shed. In from 10 to 12 months' time, a hog raised on alfalfa alone should weigh from 200 to 250 pounds. It is advisable to feed corn or other grain to your hogs from four to six weeks before marketing. A good stand of alfalfa, a year old, will support from 12 to 25 hogs on an acre throughout the year. Indian corn yields from 60 to 90 bushels per acre. Egyptian or Kaffir corn from 1 to 3 tons per acre. Hogs meet with a ready sale at from 5 to 8 cents a pound on foot. Good sows will average 5 to 6 pigs each litter and will bear twice a year. Get a pencil and figure out the income that can be realized on 15 to 20 acres of land in alfalfa one year old and stocked with hogs.



Typical bungalow built by the Sacramento Valley Irrigation Company in the Pittsburg Addition to Willows. This handsome home, fully equipped, cost approximately $1,800.

Does Poultry Pay?

It is an undisputed fact that green feed, such as alfalfa, forms two-thirds of a chicken's diet if it is given free range. A well conducted poultry farm will yield a good income on the investment. A few hundred chickens may be carried on a 20 or 40-acre hog or dairy farm with almost no extra cost. The price of eggs ranges from 15 cents a dozen in spring to 60 cents a dozen in winter. A fair average would be 25 cents. Each hen should net from $1.25 to $2.50 a year on eggs alone.

Hens sell readily at from $5.00 to $8.50 per dozen; fryers from $5.00 to $6.00 per dozen; broilers from $3.50 to $5.00 per dozen.

To make poultry raising more profitable a few acres should be planted each year to Egyptian or Kaffir corn which supplements the feed from the alfalfa.

From reliable statistics it has been shown that California imports upwards of $2,000,000.00 worth of poultry products annually. Turkeys thrive and do equally well here.

The following letter from Mr. C. C. Miller, of Willows, Cal., is a good answer to the question—"Does Poultry Pay?"

Gentlemen—In compliance with your request, I hand you herewith a statement of results obtained from January 1st, 1910 to May 31st, 1910, with one thousand hens. You will notice by the statement below that during the five months I have made a net profit of $914.17 or an average of nearly $1.00 a piece on each hen.

C. C. MILLER.

1,000 HENS.

Date	Doz. Eggs	Av. Pr. Per Doz.	Cost of Feed	Gross Receipts	Net Receipts
Jan. 1910..	908	$0.35	$ 91.05	$316.04	$224.99
Feb. 1910..	985	.26	106.75	256.39	149.64
Mar. 1910..	1368	.21	98.75	284.09	185.34
Apr. 1910..	1403	.23	102.25	324.75	222.50
May 1910...	990	.25	88.80	246.50	157.70
	5654	Av. .26	$487.60	$1427.77	$940.17

Part of herd of pure-bred, registered Holstein dairy cattle purchased by the Sacramento Valley Irrigation Company for the benefit of settlers

What is the Cost of Horses and Cows?

Milch cows sell from $40 to $100 each and horses, suitable for farm and general work, for from $100 to $200 each.

What of the Sugar Beet Industry?

This is one of the many profitable crops that can be raised and marketed at a good price in the Sacramento Valley on our lands.

At Hamilton City a modern and up-to-date beet sugar factory, costing upwards of $1,000,000.00, is in full operation. Beets produce from 10 to 25 tons per acre and test up to 22 per cent. sugar. Contracts for beets can be entered into with the sugar company at a good price, depending on the per cent. of sugar. Beets in this vicinity show a very high test.

Will Citrus Fruits do well Here?

While there is but a limited acreage of citrus fruits under cultivation at the present time, there is a sufficient area of full bearing orange and lemon groves growing to demonstrate beyond the shadow of a doubt that the citrus fruit industry bids fair to equal if not surpass that of any other section of the state. The lands are exceedingly fertile and citrus fruits from this district are placed in the eastern market at least four to six weeks earlier than those of Southern California and the fruit grown is of a superior quality. The proof the latter statement is the fact that the principal hotels of San Francisco do not care to use oranges from other sections as long as the fruit from this section can be secured.

What Other Crops May be Raised Profitably?

Grape fruit, melons, figs, olives, cherries, prunes, plums, apricots, peaches, pears, all kinds of grapes, including Muscat and Flaming Tokays, berries of all kinds, walnuts, vegetables, garden truck, corn, broom corn, Egyptian corn, Kaffir corn, garden and flower seeds, and many other crops.

What is the Most Profitable Crop?

This is a difficult question to answer owing to the fact that one man may understand the growing of one crop better than another. Nevertheless it is a well established fact that all fruits, dairy products, hogs, cattle and horses, poultry, alfalfa, beets and other crops have been found to be particularly profitable when handled with intelligence.

Herd of beef cattle owned by the Shearer Colony undergoing the fattening process for market, Jacinto Unit.

What is the Average Rain Fall?

Average 17 inches, ranging from 15 to 25 inches annually.

Advantages of Irrigation?

With a bountiful supply of water at his command to use when he wants it, where he wants it and how he wants it, the farmer is enabled to raise from three to four times as much per acre as he could raise without irrigation. Besides this, he is enabled to raise citrus fruits, berries, vegetables, nuts and cereals with great profit which he would not be able to do with any degree of satisfaction or profit were it not for irrigation. Water judiciously used has made fertile many a desert plain. Why should there be any question as to what it will make the land produce when applied to fertile soil. You are not being asked to purchase land that ever was a desert covered with cactus and sand, but every acre is a part of a large fertile plain of alluvial soil that has not only supported its owners in the past by the crops it has produced, but has made most of these men wealthy.

What is the Source of the Water Supply?

The Sacramento River and Stony Creek.

By what System is it Distributed?

Through the Great Central Canal and its tributary laterals and sub-canals.

Is There a Sufficient Supply of Water?

The Sacramento River derives its waters from the base of Mt. Shasta and from nearly 300 miles length of water-shed formed by the Sierra Nevada and Coast Range Mountains and in the very driest year carries sufficient water to irrigate all of the land under the Great Central Canal.

Where Does the Great Central Canal Get the Water Right?

Through a special act of Congress, the Canal Company has acquired a right to take from the Sacramento River at low water mark a column of water 100 feet wide and 9 feet deep, moving one foot a second, to say nothing of their right to take nearly as large an amount from Stony Creek.

Sacramento Valley Homes are Incomplete without Palms

Is the Sacramento River Navigable?

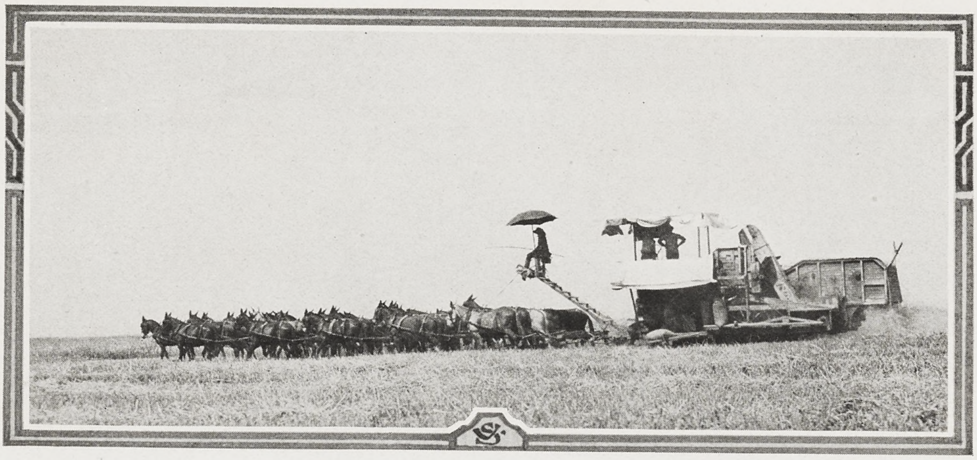
During many months of the year river steamers towing immense barges of general merchandise and produce, go from San Francisco and Sacramento to Red Bluff, which is about 25 miles north of the intake of the Great Central Canal.

Are There Regular Steamer Lines?

There are two regular lines plying back and forth on the river. Going north they carry cargoes of general merchandise, farming implements, lumber and supplies and on their return trip to the central marts of trade they are loaded with live stock, dairy products, fruits, vegetables, alfalfa and other products of the soil, thus insuring a ready sale for all the crops with the advantage of low freight rates.

What Railroads are Available?

The main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad runs along the western side of the valley at a point about ten miles west of the river and three miles west of the Jacinto lands now on sale. The Northern Electric Road, connecting Sacramento City, Marysville, Oroville and Chico with Hamilton City, has its terminus at the latter city which is about four miles north of the Jacinto Unit. This city is also the terminus of a cross-country line of the Southern Pacific Railroad. Surveyors are now running three different lines from Colusa north through our lands to Hamilton City. From present indications these roads will soon be built and this portion of the Sacramento Valley will soon be traversed by different lines and cross lines.



Combined harvester and thresher used on bonanza farms in the Sacramento Valley; drawn by 28 mules; cuts a swath 22 feet wide and delivers the grain in sacks.

What Kind of Highways Do They Have?

The roads in this section are graveled and graded and have an excellent bed, forming some of the best roads in the state. It may truthfully be termed the automobilists' paradise.

What of the Eucalyptus Boulevard?

Seven miles of this beautiful boulevard is being rapidly pushed to completion. Eucalyptus trees of the weeping willow varieties have been planted and within a few years this will be one of the most noted driveways in the state.

How Long is the Boulevard to be?

When completed it will be over thirty miles in length.

What are the Different Seasons?

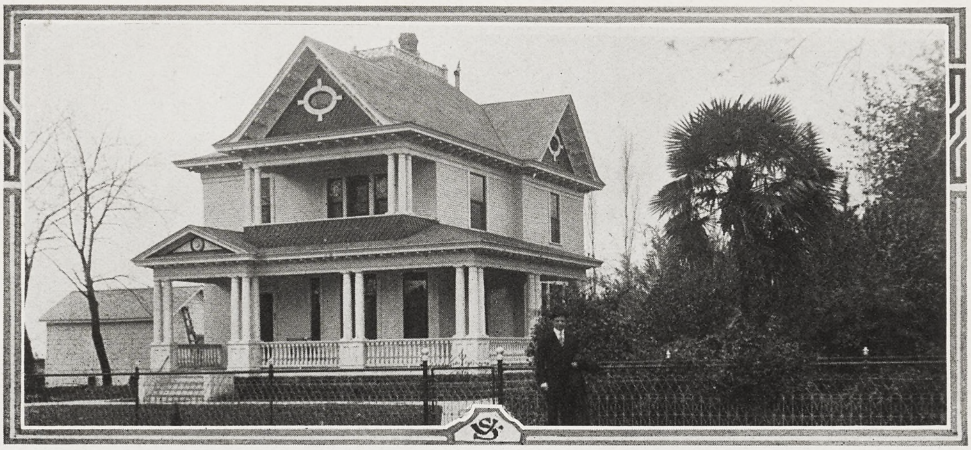
The seeding and planting season extends from November to April during which months we have our winter rain fall. The summers are warm, although not so warm as to prove unpleasant.

Is the Sacramento Valley Healthful?

It is known to be a very healthful region. The people who have lived here for years are examples of the health-giving properties of the climate. During the very warmest season, men and teams work in the fields and heat prostration is practically unknown. The nights are always cool and pleasant, owing to the fact that there are from 15 to 30 degrees difference of temperature between the night and day.

Cost of water for Irrigation?

A water right is deeded with each acre of land and the maintenance charge for service of water, care of laterals, etc., is by contract guaranteed by the Sacramento Valley Irrigation Company not to exceed $1.50 an acre up to Jan. 1st, 1915, after which date the purchasers pay only the actual cost of maintaining and operating the irrigation canals.



One of the many beautiful residences in the town of Willows, showing palm tree on one side and deciduous trees on the other, illustrating the great range of vegetation in the Sacramento Valley.

System of Delivery of water?

Water is delivered by laterals so as to be available for the irrigation of each 40 acres and in addition to that, a complete system of drainage available for each 40-acre tract is being constructed.

How Much Capital Should a Settler Have?

After making his first payment on the purchase of land, the settler should have enough money left to build the necessary buildings for his family and stock, buy his plow and harrow, a good span of horses, a few cows and hogs and sufficient money to put in his first crop. The exact amount necessary will depend entirely on the taste and desires of the individual purchaser himself—a little house can be built for $200 to $1,000; horses will cost from $200 to $300 per span, cows from $40 to $100; lumber from $18 to $35 per thousand feet; a well from $50 to $150; hogs from 6 cents to 8 cents a pound.

What of wood for Domestic Purposes?

There is an abundance of timber growing in the foothills surrounding the valley and along the borders of the river which can be purchased for from $4 to $6 a cord. The different kinds are oak, pine, sycamore and cottonwood.

What is the Cost of Fencing?

Fencing costs per rod according to kind and quality—used with redwood posts, from 80 cents to $1.25 per rod, complete.

The Domestic Water Supply?

There is a very bountiful supply of good soft water in the strata underlying the entire valley which is tapped by wells, which vary in depth from 35 to 100 feet and cost from 50 cents to $1.00 per foot.

Why is Sacramento River Water Valuable?

It carries a large percentage of silt which, deposited over the land following each irrigation, helps to keep the land fertile and productive; besides, the water is warm and does not retard the growth of the plants when put over the land.

Boating on the Sacramento River. From this beautiful stream the water is diverted for the irrigation of lands of the Sacramento Valley Irrigation Company.

Can You Be Sure of Crops Every Year?

A failure of crops in the northern portion of Sacramento Valley, where our lands are located, has never been known and even in the driest years our supply of water is sufficient to irrigate every acre of land covered by our canals.

What of the Growing Season?

It extends throughout nearly the entire year. Garden vegetables are grown and marketed nearly every month and profitable work can be done on the land at all seasons.

What of the Climate?

It is one of the very best. During about three months of the summer, it gets quite warm, although not as hot as in many other parts of the state, and, as stated before, the nights are always cool and pleasant.

Of what Advantage is the Warm Weather?

It gives us the great variety of crops we are enabled to raise on our lands, besides increasing the sugar or saccharine contents of the fruits grown, thus insuring not only a greater number of products, but fruit of the best quality.

Are There Many Mosquitoes?

For a semi-tropical climate, this locality is singularly free from insect pests. Mosquitoes are found only where there is standing or stagnant water. House flies are about the same as in the east. Damage to crops by insects, bugs or worms is almost unknown.

Our Lodging House at Willows for Your Comfort.

Is There Much Malaria?

A case of genuine "chills and fever" is seldom if ever met with and even these rare cases are getting less as the country is being settled up. The present day settler, who has a good well, screens his doors and windows and keeps the flies from walking all over his food, will have no cause to fear malaria or any other form of fever. It is one of the most healthful parts of a generally healthful state.

Is it Better to Ship Household Goods and Machinery, or Sell Them and Buy New?

You can use most of the tools you have on your eastern farms and the difference of price for new implements and what you could get for your old ones may amount to considerable. So if you have supplies such as household goods, implements and stock enough to fill a car, it will pay you to charter a car and load it to its limit. Put in your good cows and horses and send one man along free to look out for it and you will be ready to go right on to the land and begin building. The cost of a car can be secured from your nearest railroad agent. Ask for car rates on "emigrant movables" to Willows, California. The rate is $220 from Illinois points to Willows for a carload not in excess of 20,000 pounds; $200 from Iowa points. If you have less than a car load have the agent give you the rate per hundred to Willows. Prepay your freight and take a receipt in full to Willows. If you are in earnest, do not delay, as our lands are being disposed of rapidly.

If you have any other questions you would like to have answered, please write us at any time and your inquiry will be given prompt attention.

Do you want other printed matter on the Kuhn California project? We shall be glad to send it to you.

H. L. HOLLISTER & CO.,

205 La Salle Street - - - - - Chicago, Ill.
Exhibit Hall, 75 Washington St., Cor. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

345 Fourth Avenue - - - - - Pittsburg, Pa.
Central Building - - - - - - Los Angeles, Cal.
First Nat'l Bank Bldg. - - - San Francisco, Cal.
Willows, Glenn Co. - - - - - - California

Temperatures in Sacramento Valley

The following record of temperatures at Princeton, near the boundary between Colusa and Glenn Counties, was compiled by Mr. W. A. Yerxa. Please note that cool nights follow the hottest days, 75 being the usual temperature following the days of greatest heat. The dry air of the Valley, even with the extreme heat recorded, makes the climate far more bearable than the summers of the Central West, with their long periods of sticky humidity.

MARCH, 1902

Date	Highest	Lowest
1	48	42
2	58	36
3	58	33
4	56	36
5	55	43
6	56	42
7	58	42
8	58	45
9	60	38
10	66	38
11	68	44
12	68	43
13	61	41
14	55	33
15	64	37
16	67	42
17	68	42
18	58	42
19	66	39
20	66	43
21	60	37
22	65	35
23	66	41
24	74	39
25	65	42
26	69	40
27	73	43
28	72	44
29	73	46
30	70	39
31	68	44

APRIL, 1902

Date	Highest	Lowest
1	59	47
2	64	38
3	68	48
4	72	50
5	68	50
6	60	52
7	64	48
8	67	42
9	68	38
10	66	39
11	68	46
12	76	45
13	78	49
14	81	49
15	74	52
16	76	49
17	78	51
18	73	53
19	69	49
20	63	44
21	61	38
22	66	43
23	62	45
24	61	45
25	68	43
26	69	46
27	64	44
28	62	43
29	68	48
30	65	47

MAY, 1902

Date	Highest	Lowest
1	66	49
2	71	39
3	77	42
4	78	43
5	79	50
6	68	57
7	77	52
8	72	53
9	76	51
10	76	53
11	75	47
12	71	52
13	68	53
14	71	49
15	69	48
16	80	50
17	75	49
18	79	48
19	79	49
20	73	50
21	71	49
22	72	49
23	76	49
24	86	52
25	98	57
26	77	54
27	78	54
28	76	51
29	76	51
30	75	48
31	70	48

JUNE, 1902

Date	Highest	Lowest
1	70	47
2	73	47
3	77	52
4	84	53
5	86	56
6	86	58
7	88	57
8	93	62
9	93	63
10	94	64
11	86	60
12	85	58
13	80	56
14	85	53
15	89	57
16	91	57
17	92	70
18	95	61
19	97	64
20	93	67
21	94	62
22	92	62
23	93	63
24	86	66
25	86	61
26	84	61
27	89	59
28	93	72
29	96	71
30	93	72

JULY, 1902

Date	Highest	Lowest
1	80	57
2	79	57
3	76	56
4	81	56
5	84	57
6	88	59
7	91	60
8	95	71
9	98	62
10	95	65
11	99	63
12	97	70
13	94	63
14	90	62
15	89	56
16	92	56
17	95	60
18	94	62
19	88	56
20	96	62
21	97	62
22	103	64
23	108	74
24	110	72
25	93	69
26	88	63
27	87	62
28	94	60
29	87	57
30	86	58
31	89	59

AUGUST, 1902

Date	Highest	Lowest
1	94	62
2	96	61
3	100	64
4	97	64
5	100	64
6	96	67
7	92	65
8	91	65
9	91	67
10	81	63
11	86	56
12	84	59
13	85	59
14	85	56
15	80	53
16	80	57
17	88	60
18	91	56
19	86	59
20	85	56
21	89	57
22	91	61
23	91	57
24	92	56
25	84	57
26	86	55
27	87	56
28	89	55
29	89	56
30	94	58
31	97	60

SEPT., 1902

Date	Highest	Lowest
1	96	60
2	94	61
3	92	59
4	98	60
5	102	63
6	97	62
7	100	64
8	98	64
9	98	63
10	92	61
11	91	61
12	89	60
13	86	57
14	82	61
15	78	57
16	80	52
17	78	54
18	77	51
19	77	53
20	80	59
21	84	54
22	85	52
23	87	53
24	73	56
25	74	51
26	84	64
27	83	49
28	80	59
29	82	55
30	83	44

OCT., 1902

Date	Highest	Lowest
1	85	61
2	83	55
3	80	50
4	80	48
5	78	47
6	77	55
7	76	55
8	82	49
9	81	49
10	85	50
11	73	50
12	70	47
13	69	50
14	72	57
15	75	49
16	76	49
17	79	53
18	77	52
19	73	44
20	63	48
21	60	53
22	63	45
23	64	50
24	60	52
25	66	51
26	68	47
27	69	56
28	72	49
29	64	47
30	62	50
31	65	45

NOV., 1902

Date	Highest	Lowest
1	68	42
2	65	39
3	63	42
4	67	42
5	65	36
6	62	48
7	63	55
8	61	57
9	61	53
10	64	52
11	60	48
12	59	41
13	58	48
14	58	47
15	60	44
16	67	50
17	56	37
18	52	48
19	54	38
20	57	41
21	53	45
22	55	34
23	55	41
24	50	38
25	54	33
26	54	32
27	58	33
28	56	39
29	56	39
30	53	37

DEC., 1902

Date	Highest	Lowest
1	53	37
2	54	43
3	54	39
4	53	35
5	53	50
6	55	49
7	55	45
8	59	42
9	56	41
10	58	48
11	55	45
12	50	34
13	55	34
14	54	32
15	45	33
16	54	39
17	51	36
18	52	30½
19	47	29
20	55	33
21	51	32
22	48	38
23	51	44
24	48	41
25	52	45
26	52	47
27	50	31
28	52	37
29	51	30
30	40	29
31	50	37

JANUARY, 1903

Date	Highest	Lowest
1	45	37
2	46	38
3	43	41
4	44	37
5	40	38
6	42	34
7	43	36
8	45	37
9	48	33
10	47	34
11	48	30
12	42	33
13	43	33
14	40	34
15	39	34
16	46	29
17	47	29
18	48	30
19	47	38
20	50	37
21	56	47
22	54	48
23	59	51
24	61	55
25	56	47
26	58	45
27	48	44
28	50	34
29	49	31
30	49	31
31	47	36

FEB., 1903

Date	Highest	Lowest
1	45	36
2	46	35
3	36	30
4	49	28
5	51	34
6	46	28
7	43	37
8	43	34
9	50	33
10	45	34
11	51	41
12	45	34
13	45	29
14	49	31
15	48	29
16	51	30
17	55	27
18	59	31
19	62	34
20	62	33
21	64	37
22	56	46
23	61	46
24	66	45
25	64	44
26	63	40
27	61	36
28	64	41

MARCH, 1903

Date	Highest	Lowest
1	64	36
2	53	48
3	56	42
4	50	39
5	55	37
6	54	35
7	56	34
8	56	44
9	57	34
10	61	34
11	55	48
12	53	49
13	57	49
14	58	45
15	55	41
16	49	42
17	52	37

MAR., 1903—*Con.*

Date	Highest	Lowest
18	56	36
19	60	40
20	65	38
21	66	44
22	68	43
23	70	47
24	60	53
25	64	51
26	63	47
27	62	52
28	63	51
29	62	49
30	66	56
31	50	45

APRIL, 1903

Date	Highest	Lowest
1	60	42
2	67	43
3	66	43
4	60	41
5	64	43
6	68	38
7	76	39
8	74	49
9	61	48
10	55	36
11	60	38
12	65	41
13	62	42
14	60	42
15	64	42
16	61	46
17	63	48
18	60	45
19	66	41
20	66	50
21	71	51
22	72	54
23	77	49
24	77	49
25	70	51
26	67	46
27	72	47
28	72	45
29	74	47
30	75	50

MAY, 1903

Date	Highest	Lowest
1	84	52
2	87	61
3	91	56
4	86	54
5	86	55
6	73	54
7	86	51
8	84	59
9	92	61
10	89	56
11	88	57
12	86	53
13	84	49
14	83	47
15	87	55
16	74	48
17	71	51
18	71	49
19	70	48
20	71	47
21	66	44
22	70	47
23	74	46
24	83	47
25	87	53
26	73	54
27	77	48
28	87	56
29	91	59
30	96	62
31	95	67

JUNE, 1903

Date	Highest	Lowest
1	87	57
2	74	52
3	80	51
4	90	56
5	98	77
6	102	69
7	103	67
8	100	64
9	94	69
10	80	61
11	83	59

JUNE, 1903—*Con.*

Date	Highest	Lowest
12	80	52
13	83	55
14	70	53
15	71	52
16	75	51
17	79	49
18	91	58
19	89	64
20	89	61
21	89	59
22	85	55
23	91	58
24	100	66
25	98	69
26	95	64
27	99	67
28	95	68
29	89	69
30	91	61

JULY, 1903

Date	Highest	Lowest
1	92	60
2	89	67
3	95	71
4	100	65
5	85	60
6	78	57
7	84	52
8	87	58
9	90	59
10	91	58
11	89	56
12	87	58
13	85	57
14	90	55
15	86	56
16	89	53
17	89	58
18	85	56
19	84	54
20	81	53
21	81	55
22	81	55
23	80	53
24	85	56
25	88	56
26	94	56
27	94	55
28	92	59
29	93	59
30	94	60
31	98	67

AUGUST, 1903

Date	Highest	Lowest
1	97	64
2	91	62
3	89	57
4	89	59
5	84	54
6	95	57
7	98	60
8	101	64
9	102	63
10	90	58
11	90	57
12	90	56
13	88	58
14	86	56
15	83	54
16	88	58
17	98	63
18	97	65
19	91	61
20	90	59
21	85	77
22	85	60
23	89	59
24	91	59
25	83	60
26	86	58
27	90	58
28	91	59
29	84	55
30	89	58
31	94	56

SEPT., 1903

Date	Highest	Lowest
1	95	58
2	100	59
3	98	60
4	95	61

SEPT., 1903—*Con.*

Date	Highest	Lowest
5	80	57
6	80	55
7	81	49
8	91	56
9	94	66
10	92	51
11	89	52
12	79	49
13	76	55
14	80	55
15	85	48
16	87	49
17	89	52
18	87	54
19	84	54
20	88	52
21	83	53
22	84	51
23	93	52
24	92	53
25	90	59
26	92	59
27	85	56
28	77	55
29	71	51
30	66	52

OCT., 1903

Date	Highest	Lowest
1	66	52
2	70	45
3	73	51
4	75	55
5	78	56
6	77	54
7	80	57
8	82	57
9	67	58
10	70	58
11	82	54
12	87	62
13	85	52
14	86	51
15	87	53
16	86	52
17	87	52
18	85	53
19	85	52
20	85	50
21	81	47
22	82	45
23	79	46
24	77	52
25	76	46
26	77	46
27	77	45
28	75	43
29	79	56
30	74	46
31	74	50

NOV., 1903

Date	Highest	Lowest
1	73	43
2	71	48
3	69	47
4	64	55
5	65	46
6	65	42
7	56	49
8	59	39
9	62	35
10	60	40
11	61	48
12	70	57
13	62	55
14	60	55
15	58	50
16	59	48
17	56	34
18	57	39
19	56	45
20	59	54
21	65	57
22	67	58
23	65	56
24	64	48
25	62	45
26	59	44
27	52	42
28	51	42
29	68	43
30	54	43

DEC., 1903

Date	Highest	Lowest
1	51	41
2	64	44
3	64	42
4	50	30
5	59	32
6	53	32
7	60	31
8	54	30
9	58	32
10	53	31
11	61	32
12	49	39
13	51	45
14	53	42
15	51	48
16	52	48
17	52	40
18	50	44
19	52	42
20	52	46
21	51	37
22	52	34
23	59	36
24	53	39
25	53	35
26	58	33
27	54	31
28	56	32
29	55	30
30	49	32
31	56	43

JANUARY, 1904

Date	Highest	Lowest
1	54	41
2	55	34
3	49	36
4	51	42
5	52	37
6	56	36
7	52	31
8	49	31
9	52	33
10	51	41
11	55	38
12	55	36
13	58	33
14	58	34
15	50	35
16	59	41
17	58	44
18	49	32
19	48	33
20	47	33
21	46	31
22	56	34
23	54	37
24	60	33
25	59	44
26	62	32
27	66	42
28	62	39
29	64	32
30	64	35
31	63	34

FEB., 1904

Date	Highest	Lowest
1	64	34
2	58	34
3	58	35
4	54	46
5	48	39
6	54	34
7	55	31
8	54	38
9	50	29
10	52	39
11	50	42
12	55	46
13	52	35
14	55	44
15	57	46
16	52	45
17	56	37
18	55	35
19	61	47
20	55	45
21	56	48
22	67	54
23	56	52
24	58	52
25	55	39

FEB., 1904—*Con.*

Date	Highest	Lowest
26	57	48
27	57	45
28	56	39
29	57	45

MARCH, 1904

Date	Highest	Lowest
1	59	49
2	65	52
3	58	49
4	63	47
5	57	49
6	59	50
7	66	52
8	65	48
9	55	42
10	53	41
11	55	40
12	55	36
13	56	43
14	55	48
15	59	42
16	56	43
17	58	48
18	63	50
19	68	52
20	55	40
21	55	35
22	50	39
23	56	37
24	56	41
25	53	34
26	48	44
27	52	42
28	64	42
29	59	48
30	60	47
31	68	42

APRIL, 1904

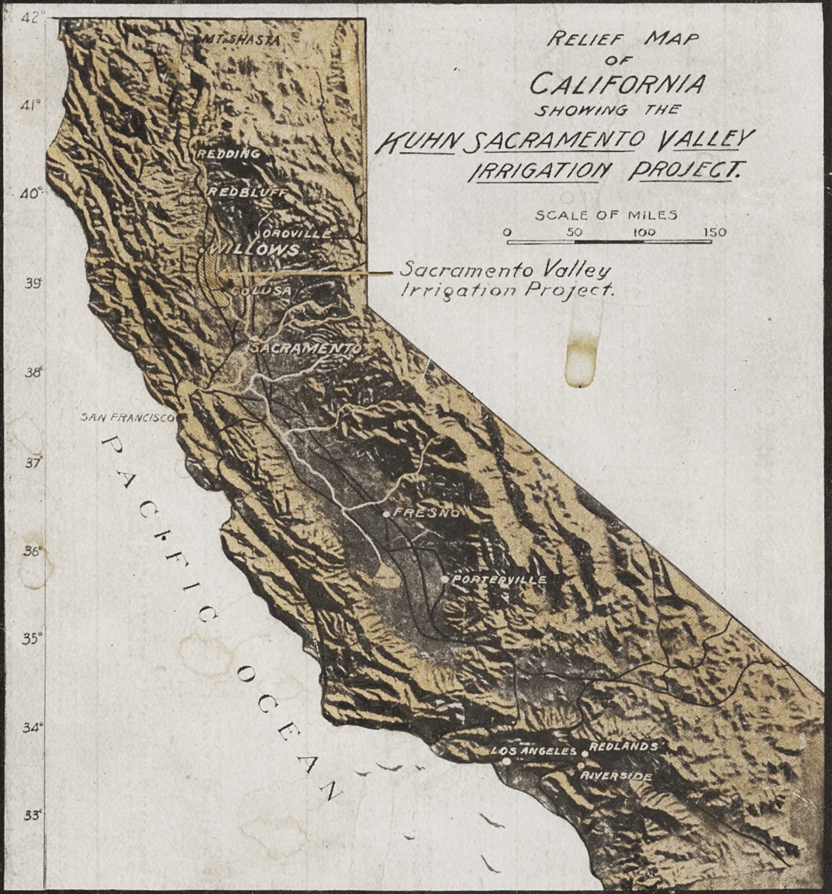
Date	Highest	Lowest
1	68	43
2	65	49
3	64	51
4	69	44
5	71	48
6	71	49
7	79	52
8	79	50
9	81	51
10	80	55
11	83	55
12	78	58
13	78	56
14	71	55
15	65	46
16	66	48
17	68	45
18	63	51
19	56	42
20	57	37
21	60	45
22	59	38
23	61	38
24	67	42
25	62	47
26	55	45
27	52	46
28	61	48
29	67	47
30	67	51

MAY, 1904

Date	Highest	Lowest
1	62	42
2	75	46
3	79	47
4	77	47
5	79	46
6	79	49
7	80	47
8	85	53
9	85	46
10	84	47
11	87	49
12	77	53
13	80	51
14	84	48
15	85	60
16	86	57
17	85	55
18	77	47
19	81	58
20	87	61
21	94	69

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

KUHN CALIFORNIA IRRIGATION PROJECT



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